RECIPROCITY IN EUROPE,

BASED UPON PROTECTION AND IMPOSSIBLE protection as marked out by Prince Bismarck. UNDER FREE TRADE.

Paris, Oct. 4. There are two questions in regard to the aystem of protective tariffs and commercial reciprocactually in operation in the United States which I do not remember to have seen agitated, at eration into one powerful and prosperous State. least not so thoroughly as they deserve. One is After all, the aspiration of Americans is not to whether the existing practice of foreign nations reform the world, which no one nation can sanely is not a sufficient argument, by way of example, against any modification of our present system. The other is whether the existing practice of for- and prosperous America. It is natural enough eign nations ought not to prevent, from the necessities of the case, any present attempt at abrogating our own system, even by progressive mod-

ent protective tariff forgets that our country is ginning. no longer made up of a number of distinct colonies, which, by their united efforts, have gained independence and are slowly struggling into one experienced and serious diplomatist gives a sigtruly belongs to the first era of the American Republic, inasmuch as it has since then learned nothing and forgotten nothing, apparently judges everything without reference to the changed status of have always regarded him as hostile to England, our country among the nations of the world. Otherwise the convention at Chicago could never have had the patience to listen, much less to give its Federal Government shall have no constitutional power to impose or collect tariff duties except for form a part of the society of nations. It is equivalent to declaring that our foreign Ministers shall go abroad in primitive shirt-sleeves and homespun.

A constitutional limitation of this sort could only help permanently to shut out the United States from their lawful part in the life of civilized nations. It would take away from our Government what are practically its only weapons against any hostility of foreign governments to our sired that the laws of spontaneous competition ameng individuals should be the only limit to freedom of trade and labor, did not deny the right of governmental interference whenever the promotion of commercial intercourse between nations was at stake. This was plainly brought out in the May discourse concerning the "commonsense Pro tection of France," and the injury resulting to British commerce from a lack of some similar "defensive weapon." The sifting of his speech in favor of a policy of tariff retaliation, which would certainly not be "for the purposes of revenue only, seems to have passed unnoticed by the Democrats in convention assembled a month and a half later. I will content myself with a single citation from a theoretical Free Trader, writing in "The Siturray Review" of July 9. It shows what broad privileges of action are considered to be the evideat right of Government in free-trading at a time when the Democratic wisdom of America is elaborating its narrow "fundamental principle," wherewith to limit the "constitutional power" of our own Federal Govern-

ment:

If you cannot have universal Free Trade, it is as well to have reciprocal Free Trade, and so Mr. Bright thought when he suggested and Mr. Cobden when he undertook to negotiste the Commercial Treaty with France. Theoretic economists, from Adam Smith to Mr. Fawcett, have admitted that whether it may be expedient or not to impose retaliatory duties there is nothing contrary to economic principle in doing so. Adam Smith advocated them. "It may be at once admitted," safd Mr. Fawcett, "that if our manufactured goods are kept out, for instance, of the American markets by heavy protective duties, there would be nothing morally unjustifiable in imposing duties with the view of impeding the importation of American produce."

The testimony of England alone should cerdo away with the ridiculous and dangerous ention to constitutionalism put forward by the Democratic party in the present campaign. and, if I mistake not, Mr. Cleveland's letter of ance implicitly tries to undo the mischief wrought by the convention. Clearly the American Constitution can refuse no power to the Fed. eral Government which involves our right to exist ence as a nation among nations.

I need scarcely observe that Reciprocity, under all conditions, supposes Protection to begin with, in spite of English efforts to make it out a Free-Trade. At the annual mes the Cobden Club, July 6, Sir Lyon Playfair read with gusto that part of the Democratic platform, just received, which denounces the McKinley bill Thereupon Sir Wilfred Lawson, with a characteristic attempt at humor, declared the Protec tionist system an object of legitimate suspicion on account of the many names under which it goesprotection, fair trade, reprisals, reciprocity, commercial union.'

Apart from all questions of powers and rights the expediency of the revolutionary policy urged on the American people by Mr. Cleveland and his party will bear careful study in the light of the existing practice of all nations but England. And even England, as Lord Salisbury but too plainly ndicated, is not far from being forced to swing into line with the rest of the world. Granting in theory that our bome industries might thrive for a time without the present Protection, it does not follow in practice that tariffs can safely be reduced to the purposes of revenue only. The United States must be able henceforth to take an equal and independent position among the other nations, and without John Bull as a sponsor. Commercial reciprocity has become an essential part of the world's politics. It is a foundation stone in our present system of Protection, its presence is the strength of the Triple Alliance in Central Europe, and its absence is the weakness of the Franco-Russian friendship. Now the means and the measure of commercial reciprocity are a protective tariff which admits of modifications at home in return for concessions won by treafies abroad.

To say that this use of the natural means for establishing and holding our equality with other nations is contrary to the policy of the founders of our country is a veritable sample of Bourbon That policy, as is well known, was to avoid entangling the political destinies of America with those of Europe. "Why," asked Washington in his Farewell Address, "by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest or caprice?" most ancient Jeffersonian will not maintain that America can avoid constant and complicating relations with Europe, while the advocates of Protection act on the principle that the tariff is a means ready to hand and sufficient for securing our equality with European nations in the relations of commerce. At the same time it leaves us independent of any political entanglement, to which alone Washington referred. The commercial entanglement inevitably followed on our advancement to a leading place among the producing countries of the world. It is this natural growth, with its necessary consequences, which our Bourbon Democrats are constantly forgetting in their attempt to regain their tutorship over us. A Bourbon Restoration has indeed proved itself possible in many countries, but it has never sucseeded in making itself permanent.

The recent example of foreign nations in the matter of tariffs is enough to give a serious political thinker pause from the start. In 1878 the Germany of Prince Bismarck inaugurated the protectionist reaction in Europe. In 1891 the Germany of the young Kaiser Wilhelm and Count von Caprivi opened the era of commercial reci-procity in Europe. And the occasion of this forward movement on the part of Germany was that legislation of America known as the McKinley bill. Already Germany has thus doubled the strength of her position in Central Europe; and America has had more than one serious gain from constantly increasing movement of the ball which she has set rolling. It is in the teeth of a fact like this that we are asked to intrust a Democratic Administration with the power

of violently and suddenly disconnecting America from all further part in the movement.

The detailed lesson in German reciprocity must begin with the previous policy of autonomous In spite of certain autocratic modes of action, which were perhaps necessary under the circumstances, and of an apparent centring of all things around his own personality, which is probably only human, Americans cannot but admire the success of his efforts in welding the German Feddream of doing, but so to form themselves that they may present to the world a united, free that the example of Germany should be of incal contest, when they are asked deliberately to The party which would do away with the pres- which was Germany's exemplar from the be-

In the instructive "Reminiscences" of Lord Augustus Loftus, which have just appeared, this national existence. The Democratic party, which nificant appreciation of Prince Bismarck's mental attitude toward England, the country which must enter into every discussion of the rightfulness and expediency of Protection or Free Trade.

however much he may occasionally have indulged In admiration of her. He was jealous of her naval supremacy, of her commercial wealth, and votes, to the resolution "declaring it to be a funda- of the moral power she exercised in the world." mental principle of the Democratic party that the Perhaps "distrustful" would be more expres sive of the truth than "jealous." It is England that led the nations in their wild-goose philanpurposes of revenue only." To declare a principle thropy of free trade, thus exercising her moral of this kind, in face of the existing practice of power in the world to the portentous profit foreign nations, is to forget that the United States of her commercial wealth. She is a nation uniting the minimum of home production of raw material with the maximum of manufacturing industries for supplying the demands of interother words, she is a national commerce. In nation of traders to whom, for the most part, the lack of restriction may be profitable. But Prince Bismarck might well conceive suspicions as to the worth of Free Trade to other nations tike Germany and America, where a compara industries and commerce. Even Cobden, who de- fively small fraction of the population depend Ar its subsistence on foreign trade.

Accordingly, in 1878 he introduced into the German Empire those high tariffs which began protectionist reaction throughout Continen tal Europe. Curiously enough, or rather natur ally enough, in a country so differently constidiscussion which followed on Lord Salisbury's tuted from England, the policy of Protection at once accredited itself by an enormous increase in home production, and in the manufacture, export and general consumption of German goods. The Free Traders have in vain tried to explain away this fundamental fact. The work of protection has not been merely temporary "by giving the Germans the start they wanted." It has continued for a cool dozen of years. Prince Bismarck had already had more than that length of time to judge of the workings of the system in the experience of the United States after 1860. It is this experience, which has now been tripled by our own recent years and this example of Germany, which we are asked to neglect in favor of certain theoretical reasonings wrought out in England.

It is this success of an absolute protective policy as much as any political rivalry which has made Prince Bismarck blind to the advantages of the relative modifications introduced by his successor in the late treaties of commerce. high tariffs have indeed produced results of inesrimable importance to the interior development of the new Empire. In the year 1899, when reciprocity was first agitated, the customs receipts had mounted from 100 millions of marks to 370 millions. Of the two things which form the basis of the industrial movement, the production of coal had advanced from 40 to 50 millions of tons, and of iron from 2 to more than 4 millions. In the commercia' balance the products of German industries show yet better the result of wise protection on the part of Government, whose first duty it should seem to be not to look out for purposes of revenue only, but to protect the autonomy and well-heing of its own people in their labor and industry. In the exportations of the year 1890' industrial products had come to be 67.6 per cent of the whole, while they counted up all told but 15.7 per cent of the total impor-

Free Traders have been driven back for refuge to an apparently unfavorable balance in the movement of agricultural products, where an importation of 38.2 per cent is confronted by an exportation of only 13.8 per cent of the total. But in reality, this, too, bears witness to the development of German agriculture under the innuence of a wisely protective policy. It is much that it should have kept pace, as well as it has with the demands of the constantly increasing population of the Erapire. This increase has been of more than ten millions of inhabitants since Protection has come into force. This also accounts in the main for the fact, eagerly ceized upon by the advocates of Free Trade, that the last four years have seen an excess of importation over exportation in the total movement of commerce across the frontiers. They forget to say that this balance results from the disproportion of the increased production in agriculture, cattle-raising, fish and foreign industries, in presence of the still more rapid increase in population. Protectionists have never pretended to benefit the home production of a country beyond the practicable development of its natural resources in proportion to the demands made upon it. An obvious and peremptory argument that Protection has done at least this much in the case of German agriculture is the undisputed fact that the landed proprietors of the policy, something which would hardly have In point of fact, the supposed unfavorable

balance did not make its affor ten full years by the audiences that have attended the present series This is but another instance where Free Trade demands that Protection, like Shakespeare, shall give a seacoast to Bohemia, though nature has bounded her by dry land.

In the autumn of 1890 negotiations were opened at Vienna for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria-Hungary. Prince Bismarck had been content with the political alliance existing between the two countries, and had allowed the economic war to go merrily on across the frontiers. It was not easy to come to terms. German manufacturers had their rivals in Austria, and a freer importation of Hungarian wheat did not tend to wreath the face of the German landed proprietor with smiles. But the motives for union and reciprocity, which were urgent on both Government and people, finally triumphed. France was inaugurating a policy of Protection without other reciprocity than a high minimum tariff, and Russia was closing her frontiers. If the United States were strictly to apply their McKinley bill the outlook was black both for the German and the Austro-Hungarian industries. On April 29, 1891, the treaty was concluded. It was followed up at Munich, in the middle of August, by negotiations on the part of both the powers with Italy; and the Prime Minister of the latter country was able to announce, in his famous speech at Milan, on the 9th of November, that the Triple Alliance in politics had been further strengthene!

by a commercial alliance of the three nations. The Triple Alliance has for its express object the The Triple Alliance has for its express object the keeping of the political peace of Europe. It soon became evident that the principle of commercial alliance was necessary to Europe's preserity. In spite of inevitable friction in this process of give-and-take, before the end of the year Germany and Austria-Hungary had concluded similar treaties with Switzerland and Belgium, and Austria-Hungary then began that gradual drawing of the Ealkan States into the charmed circle of this commercial league of Central Europe, which would long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have been completed had it not been long since have so of the society as substantial beauting keeping of the political peace of Europe. It soon we became evident that the principle of commercial a long since have been completed had it not been for the hostile intrigues of Russia, and which is certainly in the interests of progress and civilizacertainly in the interests of progress and civiliza-tion. All these treaties are inspired by the same any previous production of the car pullers atill.

ruling idea-to secure a ready sale of the productions of each of the contracting parties in the teritory of the other, while protecting by sufficiently high tariffs their own respective productions which have to fear from competition. "Tins," in the words of a French Free Trader, " is the consecration of a modified system of Protection."

When it is remembered that these treaties place new difficulties, derived from the self-interest of nations, in the way of wars stirred up by misguided patriotism, and that they are to endure for twelve years from the 1st of last February, the distrust every attack on a system which produces such results. In fact, commercial reciprocity alone gives to the different governments the peaceful nations which may secure their own interior pros thus been able to stand turn their backs on that policy of their own France, and during the last week the world has learned that Switzerland, in this wise could dictate advantageous terms to the same self centred nation. I have already spoken of the necessary to bring forward the use made of the principle in restoring American pork to international commerce. It is enough here to go back to the two questions from which I started.

First. The example of foreign nations ought to show Americans that fair trade with other nations is possible only on the principle of reciprocity while reciprocity supposes Protection; and it is this principle which is consecrated in that legisla tion of ours known as the McKinley bill.

Secondly. This legislation is so bound up with the existing practice of other nations that any present tampering with it would be likely to rev dutionize our whole international commerce; and there are no reasons for supposing that we shall be able to work a corresponding revolution in the rest of the world.

Every Republican who does not register gives half vote to Tammany Hall, for Free Trade, for wild-cat banks and for the great vetoer of pension bills. To vote you must be registered first. Register on Wednesday!

WIND NG UP TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

SOME INTERESTING GAMES PLAYED YESTERDAY -SCORES AND WINNERS.

The fall handlenp tournament of the Manhatta: Tennis Association was continued saturday after noon. On the courts of the Lenox Tennis Club, One hundred and twenty-third-st, and St, Nicholas-ave., the postponed matches in the men's singles were continued, and two more of them played off. Though Hobart made a hard fight for the match, he was finally beaten by the narrow margin of two points. Lawrie was also defeated by a similar score by Crawford

In the mixed doubles the chief feature was the plucky play of Miss strend and T. H. Lawrie. In their second match they were forced to conced the large odds of 24 points, but won the match be 74-72. Miss Alcohe and J. P. Paret also placed a plucky game against Miss Trimmer and J. W. White. and won by six points margin. All of the other matches were won easily. The final match in the mixed doubles will be played on Friday. The score

Tennis Club (15 points), beat F. H. Lawrie, Ariel Tennis Club (owes 12 points), 7:1-71, Semi-final round-O. M. Bostwick, Lenox Tennis Club (scratch), seat J. F. Hobart, Aries Tennis Club (owes 12 point

Mixed doubles. Preliminary round-Miss Strond Mixed doubles. Preliminary round—Miss Stroud and F. H. Lawrie, Artel Tennis Club (seratch), beat Miss Corey and A. D. Kenyon, Fifth Avenue Tennis Club (30 points), 72—59. Miss Bunnell and A. K. Bunnell, Fifth Avenue Tennis Club (34 points), beat Miss Stone and J. F. Hobert, New York Tennis Club (we 12 points), 72—39. Miss Alcoke and J. Parmiy Paret, Knickerbocker Tennis Club (12 points), beat Miss Trimmer and J. W. White, Artel Tennis Club (22 points), 72—49.

First round—Miss Stroud and F. H. Lawrie, Ariel Tennis Club (scratch), beat Miss Bunnell and A. K. Bunnell, Fifth Avenue Tennis Club (24 points), 74—72. Miss Alcoke and J. Parmiy Paret, Knickerbocker Tennis Club (12 points), beat Miss J. W. Force and R. L. Redfield, Fifth Avenue Tennis Club (16 points), 72—46.

72-46.
Ladies' doubles. Final round-Miss stroud and Miss Trimmer, Artel Tennis Club (scratch,) best Miss Debevoise and Miss Corey, Fifth Avenue Tennis Club (14 points), 72-63.

S. C. MILLETT'S HANDSOME VICTORY.

Stephen C. Millett, of the New-York Tennis Club added another to his already long list of victories on the tennis field this year by defeating P. C. Oscanyon of the same club. Saturday afternoon in the final match in the men's singles of the annual handicap Millett was handicapped to "owe thirty," while his

opponent received odds of half-thirty. Despite the great difference in handicaps, Millett won easily in fwo straight sets. By winning first prize in the tour-nament from the virtual "scratch" handicap, Millett secures a high place in the ranking of the members secures a high place in the randing of the members of his club. But two players in that organization, Charence Hobert and E. P. MacMullen, are now ranked as his superiors. The score follows: Men's Singles, Final Round—S. C. Millett (owes thirty) beat P. C. Oscanyon (half thirty), 6-3, 6-1.

MUSICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The exact status of Edouard Remenyl in our concert-rooms has never been fixed. Fifteen years ago the patrons of music in New-York were inclined to ook upon him as an artist of high rank; erratic, postbly, but still an artist. The Philharmonic Society that he was then considered to be something better than an ordinary fiddler. Forty years ago or so Liszi thought him worthy of a chapter in his book on the "Gypsles and Their Muste in Hungary," and not long after he began those wanderings up and down the earth which, as much as his playing, betray the peculiarities of his race. There is no doubt that the dements of the truly great artist are in Remeayl, but he long ago sacrificed them to his desire to play the mountebank, and the artistic pleasure (which now be gives is reduced to a minimum. In Mr. Seidl's concert at the Madison Square Hall last night his playing was an episode which was least disturbing to those puted fact that the landed proprietors of the gramme, and treat it as one would the antics of Empire have remained firmly attached to it as a clown in the midst of a tragedy. Mr. Seidl's musipolicy, something which would hardly have sometimes crude for want of sufficient preparation and the lack of proportion between his virile manner and the comparative smallness of the concert-room, is albalance did not make its appearance until Pro- ways etimulating, and his popularity, evidenced again since its beginning, four weeks ago, is a gratifying proof of ever-growing love for orchestral music. Miss Blauvelt, who sang last night for the third time in of the series.

Mr. Walter Damrosch has Issued a call to "singers with good voices" to form a choir under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, to take part in the Sunday night concerts of the Symphony Orchestra this winter. Operas by Beethoven, Bizet, Wagner, Gluck and Gounod are to be sung in concert style, either in whole to be acquitted of all dues and are to receive execut tickets for the concerts. Rehearsals will take place at the Muste Hall every Friday evening, beginning ctober 28, at 8 o'clock, and applicants are asked to apply in South Hall, Music Hall, next Friday evening and the Friday following between the hours

10 o'clock.
The example set by Mr. Krehbiel in giving proports tory lectures on the music performed at the Phillip-monic Society's concerts will this season be followed by Mr. Frederick Dean, whose subjects will be the by Mr. Frederick Dean, whose subjects will be the programmes of the Boston Symphony Geological con-certs. These fectures will take place in Chickering Hall on November 1, December 6, January 10, Feb-ruary 7 and March 14 at 11 o'clock a.m. The analytical lectures on the Philbarmonic programmes by Mr. Krehbiel (with Mr. Heury Holden Huss at the Mr. Krelbiel (with Mr. Henry Holden Huss at the planoforte) will be continued this season at the house of ans. George 1. Canneld, No. 32 East Thurty-thirds. They was take parce on the Thursday afternoons immediately preceding the concert days—that is, November 1., teceniter 15, January 12, February 9, March 2 and 25. Subscriptions for these bettires are received by Mesers, Novelle, Ewer & Co., No. 21 East reveal of the season to the first the sections of the season of the first the first the box office in Cinchering Hall. The Seidl Society of Brooklyn seems never weary in weldoing. For the senson 1892-1893 it has not only managed a series of seven concerts of the kind that it

----THE GOLD-MOUNTED TULLMAN SLEEPING CARS SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL

PROTECTION IS PROGRESS. LFFECT OF THE M'KINLEY BILL IN THE CON-

NECTICUT VALLEY. To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: Some time ago I read your editorial on "Sep-tember Climbing In the Mountains." It seemed, in deed, like an endorsement of the plans I had already node for spending a three weeks' vacation. On September 2, dispatching my luggage in advance, counted my horse and started "to do Herseback riding, while having all the advantages of icycling, has none of its disadvantages, c. g., ' each," which is unfortunately becoming so commor t also has advantages that the bleycles do not give; it Everybody loves a horse and can talk "horse" more or less. It is something in common. It loosens the tongue of the diffident and gains the confidence of the thy but intelligent farmer, who looks at the bleyelist lowever erroneously, as somewhat too high-toned or with a good horse you can use you eyes to better advantage; he picks out the road and you are at liberty to enjoy the beauties of the sur ounding country and to receive such instruction as I Leaving New-York I followed the Old Boston Post

Road : from West Farms I passed through the charming road, from the remains participated in the ciliages of Prenadale, New-Rochelle, Marmaroneck Harrisons, Rye and Portchester and found myself in the State of wooden nutmegs. It is simply marvellous how these villages and towns have increased and prospered within the last five years. They are each, in different within the list five years. They are each, in the phases, object lessons in the benefits derived from a pre-tective tariff. Apart from the pleasure I experienced in travelling over the country at this season in this novel and health giving fashion, enjoying the value of the country at this season in this novel and health giving fashion, enjoying the value of ried scenery, the gradually changing characteristics of the inhabitants, the picturing to snyself those who had travelled that same old post road on such widely dif-ferent errands—for it is a section of our country and a road that are old and have a history-I have but one note to sound and that is: "Protection is Progress." You have already given a series of articles upon the particular advantages that Stanford, Darien, the Norvalks, Southport, Bridgeport, Wallingford and Meriden ch experienced at the hands of the McKinley ill and kindred tartif legislation. I have only to add that score that your correspondents have erred of the side of putting their statements of the wonderful prosperity everywhere apparent too mildly.

As ex-Congressman Horr says: "If we could only nduce the Free Trade families to go to the corner of Third-st, and Third-ave., Brooklyn, to the factory of Sommers Brothers, they might believe some of the things they see there among others that we do make tin in America": If they should go to Newark, that we make pearl buttens in the United States; if they hould talk with some member of the firm of Tiffany concoction of Hes and misrepresentations.

medicine sugar-coated and follow up the shores of Long Island sound pleasantly, as I did, and they would find that The Tribune was at its old business of telling the truth again. And then, if they want a little valley and mountain climbing, let them turn and come up the valley of the Connecticut River, jog along with the farmers and tradespeople on the road, talk with them at their harns or at the water-Why, in the world, are you putting up so many why, in the word, are you putting up so faithy new barns?" as I did. I think they would get the same answers that I did. I said; "What do you need so many new barns for? Are you raising more horses and cattle than formerly? Are your crops can see nothing but new barns and piles upon piles really monotonous; the picture-queness of your heautiful river is almost destroyed." The nuswers eantiful river is almost destroyed. The insection got were nearly all the same: "Yest; we need all hese new barns for our tobacco. You see, since the dekinley bill became a law we poor devide can after to raise tobacco and to pay for help to cultivate it we have to hire five or six times as many hands a comerty. Besides, we have to huy more horses to at paining up the boards. Then I had to emperate appeters and framers to put it up, but before they did anything, it had to be brought here by the rail. The same thing can be said about the steel and iron that have entered into its construction. It is difficult to say list how many have been hencified by it, and when you come to multiply the result of many have been hencified by it, and when you come to multiply the result of many have been hencified by it, and when you come to multiply the result of many have been hencified by our city banks, as National bills are, they would be subject to discount, redemption and time, or kall has been done on this side of the water they simply exist. In other words, and a discount on every out-of-town State bank note might be found that hence the side of many have been hencefied by the properties and water out-of-town state paying no more for their clars than the state of the bards and the conditions and the manufactors of transportation of the bards and the conditions and the manufactors of transportations always right the most of the bards and the conditions of t among our people. These are some of the physical semedits shed by the protective tarift. There are ed-cational and moral advantages as well. Our children save better and greater opportunities for schooling than ever before, because we can better afford it, and just so far as education raises the moral tone of a com-munity, just so far will our conditions be advanced

munity, just so far will our conditions be advanced normaly.
So spike the wise old farmer. I find that in this so spike the wise old farmer. I find that in this port of New England, through the tract I have covered, on as far as springfield, that in many respects the old man's statement, as to the moral condition of affairs, to me, a stranger, scens to be true. If a man must dethrone his reason with strong drink, he must do so before 11 p. m. at the latest, and the streets are descrited by that hour. They enforce the law in matters of excess and street-walking. There are few poor places of residence answhere along the route. This tone of general prosperity makes the ride through New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts all the more granifying. It appeals to one's thankfulness nite patriotism as nothing else can. Can any one begin to measure our delet of grafitude to such legislation as exemplified by this one feature of the McKinley bill.

bill' One of the measurements will be the wiping out of Cleveland's plurality of 339, which he received in Connecticat four years ago, and the substituting of a majority of 1,500 for Benjamin Harrison in November next.

PERCY D. ADAMS.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 14, 1892.

Next Wednesday is the second day of registration. Let every Republican go to the polling place of his election district early and register! If he fails to do this he cannot be sure of his vote for Harrison and Reid. "It is better to be sufe than sorry." Register next

RUSINESS IN HAMBURG. To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: From a letter dated Hamburg, September 23, we copy the following extract: absolutely unjustified; we know here from which quarters the enormously exaggerated and partially invented reports about the cholera are spread, in order to damage Hamburg. As always in times of such epito damage Hamburg. As always in times of such epi-demics 25 per cent of the afflicted belong to the cluestion have from the first, as they are at the low r and poorer class of people, a great calamity, no doubt, but this remains without much influence on the trade in general. From your letters it appears that you in New York are more anxious about the outcome than we here in Hamburg. Traffic and commerce go on here as usual, the epidemic is abating considerably, and the inhabitants have acted all the while in the most exemplary way. The State as well as private people have advanced already several millions to support the poor that are afflicted. Thus suffering will be prevented as much as possible. About my own business I have no reason whatever to com plain, and the last weeks especially have kept me very busy. No one objects to buy goods in Hamburg. The idea that cholera should be introduced through ordinary merchandise is acknowledged to be nonsensical, and I am shipping goods to all parts of Germany without interruption."

Thus writes our correspondent, who is in a similar business to our own. Yours truly, AUGUST ROLKER & SONS, New-York, Oct. 6, 1802. plain, and the last weeks especially have kept me very

A SUGGESTION TO THE RAILROADS. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of September 29, under the edi-torial on "The Duty of Voting," you say: It is esti-mated that in 1888 1,000,000 men in the United mated that in 1828 1,000,000 men in the United States failed to vote;" and again, "It is plainly the duty of every qualified voter to vote; otherwise he is false to his duty and in so far a traitor to his State and his country and to the cause of good government." While I recognize and heartily regret and condemn the culpable indifference with which a large portion of our voting population treat so high a duty and so inestimable a privilege, yet I know from personal experience that to one class at least, and this a by no means unimportant one, whose members serve to swell the number of those who do not vote, this condemnation does not apply. I refer to the personal experience that to one class at least, and this bank has already forwarded to the First National and this a by no means unimportant one, whose members serve to swell the number of those who do not vote, this condemnation does not apply. I refer to the commercial traveller, It is a deplorable fact that the commercial traveller, It is a deplorable fact that

the great majority of this class is, in a measure, debarred from voting, not so much by lack of time as by the expense of transportation. If the railroad companies could be induced to make special rates, many members of this great fraternity would gladly avail themselves of the privilege. I have been "on the road" many years, and my experience in this particular matter dates back to the last " Presidential election," when I happened to be in a Western city, and employed every means to secure special rates for myself and others. The regular expense of a trip to our respective votting places and return proved rather too much for us, even as loyal and patriotic citizens. The railroad companies frequently, and I need not mention the several recent occarrences, have reduced their fares one-half. Way not during election time for the benefit of travelling men, who steadily pay tribute to these great corporations year after year without compliant? It does not seem difficult to me for these corporations to surround this privilege with such limitations as to render it exceedingly improbable that it would be taken advantage of for other than the purpose named. Let the railroad companies try the experiment and holdly announce it, and it will be seen that they can only be the gainers, while it will prove a boon to the travelling men, and then it cannot be said that we are to be classed as those who do not uphold one of the greatest privileges accorded the American citizen—the right to vote.

Elizabeth, N. J., October 1, 1892. Western city, and employed every means to secure

Republicans, the polling places in the various election districts will be open from S a. m. to 9 p.m. for the registration of voters next Wednesday. Your enemies in both New-York and Brooklyn are making every exertion to register their men. Will you, whose course is just, be less active, earnest and determined? Every Republican in the two cities should register on Wedness-

WILDCAT MONEY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In 1845 Gansevoort Melville was Secretary of Legation at London, and he there told us a capital story exemplifying the beauties of that State currency to which Section 8 of the present Democratic platform would lead us I shall give it as nearly as possible in his own words. "I had been making stump speeches in Kentucky, with some other speakers, and was riding alone one day to keep an appointment, when my horse cast a shoe. This obliged me to stop at the first blacksmith's shop on the road to repair damages. The smith was a very well built, powerful, man, and I was admiring his proportions and his strength while he worked. finished I took out my pocket-book and gave him the dollar that he asked in the shape of a bill. As he looked at the bill he said in an angry voice:

".- What do you give me such staff as that for? I don't want any wildcat money like that,'

Well," said I, "here's a bill of another bank," " .D-n you, that's just as bad." "Well," said I, "neighbor, you can take your choice of all the money in my pocket-book. This is all the

money I have, and all the money I can get in this "I don't care a d-n for any of that stuff, and I

won't take it. I must have good money for good work, and if you don't give it to me I'll take it out of your hide.

work take be work and if you don't give it to me I'll take it out of your hide.

"As he seemed all ready to make an onslaught upon me, it was necessary to think quickly. He was so much more powerful than I was, that, if he once got hold of me I should stand no chance at all, and if I did anything it must all be done in one blow. After trying all I could, but in vain, to get him to listen to reason, I watched him closely as he came at me. Dodging his blow I planted my right fist as hard as I could on the pit of his stomach, and then sprang for my horse that stood all ready at the door.

"Just the little time that one blow gave saved me, and I never heard anything further from the burly blacksmith."

J. M. M.

blacksmith." New York, Oct. 1, 1892.

BUSINESS CHANGES PROPOSED BY THE DEMO-

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Codsider, in the first place, that in the last Congress a very large majority of Democrats were prevented from passing a bill for the free coinage of diver by Republican members, and that it is only postponed to a more convenient season, and that it must soon come up again. Now it is reported that Mr. Cleveland would veto a free coinage bill, but life is uncertain, and behind him is Mr. Stevenson, the inflationist. Here is a great risk. In electing Harrison and Reid there is none.

Second The Democratic party calls for the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. Now, whether they regard this tax unconstitutional or not, it is to be repealed as soon as they obtain full control. It was the origin of the National banks, and this change will probably reconvert the National banks to State banks again, because National banks are compelled by law to keep a cash reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits, and twice and three times as much as it is on the other a cash reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits, and

our markets with all sorts of foreign wares and fabrics, seiling at low prices at first, until American industries are closed, Europe buying of us no more than now, and only taking of us, what they can buy cheaper here than elsewhere; our country drained of millions of gold, to pay for increased importations. Let those who work for salaries or wages, as well as business men, reflect and ask what these changes mean. Do not be tempted by the cry—cheaper living, the duty revived on sugar, tea and contex, and perhaps the odious income tax on business men of all classes, importers as well as manufacturers, those in rebail as well as those in the wholesale trade, as well as on the professional men and on those retired from business. A tax on manufacturers that yielded \$127,000,000 in one year, Mr. Stevenson says, "is the essence of justice."

A party proposing such serious business changes should be justly arranged on its own showing. The question at the present time is, shall these great changes new be finde, in banking as well as in commercial fife, or shall we continue the present prosperity for another four years.

New York, Sept. 23, 1852.

for another four years. New-York, Sept. 23, 1892.

OBJECT LESSONS FOR AMERICAN VOTERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

sir: In reading to-day's Tribune I notice that in the demonstration had yesterday by the school-children it the city of New-York and others participating therein that the Carlisle School for Indians made a creditable and imposing display. I cannot forego in annection therewith to compare the conduct of the two parties now appealing to the suffrages and confidence of the American people. There is not a line of history connected with the Democratic party that shows an interest in or for these wards of the Nation; and it was left to the Republican party, the party of rogress and education, to found the Carlisle Sch ol, and o evidence to the world that the Indian and his offspring were capable of being educated and civilized, and worthy of better things than brutal shooting and destroying.

In the same line is the conduct of the two parties

as regards the American citizens who were formerly slaves of their southern masters, now the enfrauchised slaves of their southern masters, now the enfranchised colored voters. In every direction they are receiving the benefits of education and recognition as men and women of a common country, solely through the lexis-lation, moral efforts and determined political prin-

at the time the Rebellion commenced and what it is now; what immigration has done for the great Western, not to speak of other states, all brought about by the legislation and the history made by the Republican party. Contrast the list thirty years with those of the whole history of the United States the Republican party. Contrast the list thirty years with those of the whole history of the United States prior thereto, and you can see the difference between a party of progress and a party of proceeding, between those who are patible to and American and between the whole are settled and bord; and no class of our American titlzens outsit to take this more to heart than those who were born outside of the United States, but who have become assimilated and thoroughly identified with the institutions of our common country. Defeat with the Republican party. Contrast the list thirty years with those of the whole history of the United States prior thereto, and you can see the difference between \$1000, 188. Superior

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the editorial in yesterday's issue of The Tribune in regard to the raid made by the Daltons on Coffeyville, Kan., I beg to say that this bank has already forwarded to the First Na-



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

It is a remedy, a tonic and not a beverage. It stimu It is a remeny, a tone and not a beverage. It attends the circulation, tones up the life, purifies the blood, gives brightness and health to women, strength to men, and is being indorsed by physicians and the more advanced thinkers. It is the best remedy for PNEUMONIA. Bear in mind that Duffy's Pare Mais has grown in popularity for years, that it is acknowledged as the only pure remedy of its kind on the market, that it contains no fusel oil, and that it invariably benefits all who intelligently use it. Get it from you Druggist or Grocer. Send for pumphle

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,

Rochester, N. Y.

THE PROSPECT NEVER BRIGHTER.

ONGRESSMAN DINGLEY AND ASA W. TENNEY TELL OF THE GROWING ENTHUSIASM FOR HARRISON AND REID.

There were a large number of callers at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee Saturday, and the members of the committee who were their desks were kept busy receiving men who called upon them to discuss political questions of called upon them to discuss pointed questions importance. Chairman Carter, Secretary McComas, Joseph H. Manley and Colonel James S. Clarkson, all were busy from the moment they entered the building until they left it. Congressman Dingley, of Maine, who has just returned from an eight days' speaking campaign in Southern, Central and Western New-York, was a visitor at the headquarters on Saturday. He said:
"I have found the Republican situation in New

York much more encouraging than I had expected. The apathy which has existed until within ten days has been entirely dispelled, so far as Republicans are concerned, and all are working now shoulder to shoulder to secure Republican victory here. In the cities in which I have spoken I have never seen greater outhusiasm. At all of my meetings there have been torchlight demonstrations by uniformed men. Over 1,000 men were in line at the meeting in Charlotte, near Rochester, and the meetings have been crowded to such an extent that only a part of those who desired to be present could get within the doors. There can be no question that the cities in Central and Western New-York are going to do better for the Republican cause than they did in 1888. In the country, until within a few days, there has been some listlessness among voters on both sides; but the Republican farmers are now waking up and are coming to fully undertand that this fight for is one in which they are most vitally interested. I have no doubt, from the indications I have witsed, that within ten days the Republicans of Contral and Western New-York, in the rural regions, wiil be at work with a zeal and interest never before surpassed. The prosperity of the country has had much to do in holding men to their private pursuits and preventing them from giving to political matters the amount of time usually given in Presidential years. This, however, is one of the strongest arguments for commends itself to every thinking man. doubt that if all the Republican voters in this State come to the polls and cast their votes on November New York will give the most decided plurality for Harrison and Protection."

Adolphus Lewis, an Englishman who came to this country about a year ago, was an early caller at the Republican National Headquarters Saturday morning Mr. Lewis said to a reporter:

"Money is a great deal more plentiful here than

Asa W. Tenney, who is to speak in the West, brought to the headquariers Saturday morning most encouraging reports from the New-England States. He said:

"I have just been visiting in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, and the feeling toward the Republican ticket was never better in those states than now. In my, opinion New-Englands will go solidly Republican. In New-Hampshire the non-classitions—the Republican ranks are many. In Cheshire County Mr. Thayer, the richest man and largest manufacturer in the county and also a Democrat, has, within the last week, announced himself for the Republican party, for the reason that he cannot indorse the taitiff and financial planks in the Democratic platform, in the same county John J. Dononine, member of the State Central Committee, obsirman of the Cheshire County Democratic Committee, obsirman of the Cheshire County Democratic Committee, and president of a Democratic club in the city of Keepe, announced himself, the day I spoke in that city, for the Republican ticket, for the same reasons given by Sr. Thayer, Mr. Donohne I saw while in Keepe, He is one of the brightest young men I have ever met. He has been considered the best speaker of the Democratic speeches. But he is going upon the stamp in Massachusetts and New-Hampshire now for the Republican ticket. Great Republican gains are reported in Manchester, Dover and Portsmouth."

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J., O Brien and Lawrence, J. J.-Nos. 90, 65, 106, 98, 71, 110, 95, 103, 120, 102, 101, 82, 80, Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Patterson, J.-Motion

119, 95, 103, 129, 102, 101, 82, 80.

Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Patterson, J.-Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Supremy Court-Special Term-Part I.-Before Ingraham, J.-Nos. 114, 131, 138, 1834, 91, 92, 143. Law and fact-Nos. 330, 333, and minety-eight rollroad cases.

Supreme Court-Special Term-Part II.-Before Truex, J.-Denurrers-Nos. 152, 153, 157, 159, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 163, 165, 167, 170, 171, 173, Divorces-Nos. 1600, 2216, 2218, 2021, 2022, 2025, 2027, Law and fact-Nos. 1439, 1323, 1479, 1484, 1485, 1489, 1812, 1514, 1633, 1633, 1633, 1479, 1484, 1485, 1489, 1812, 1514, 1543. Circuit Court-Part 111-Before Beach, J.-Nos. 6104. 1734, 1706, 18104. 4070, 3838, 1086, 1239. Circuit Court-Part I-Before Andrews, J.-Cases from

Part 111.
Circuit Court-Part II-Adjourned for the term,
Circuit Court-Part IV-Before Landon, J.-Cases from Part III.
Surrogate's Court—Before Ransom, S.—Wills of John P.
Jones, Mary E. Akers and William E. King, 10:30 a. m.
For probate—Wills of Margaret Burbaus, Cathefina Wendet, Elizateth Johnston, Benjamin Browne, Nancy Upton,
teorge Krebs, John McCarroit, 10 a. m.; Pauline A.
Brooks, Daniel Uliman, Francis Morton, Johnson McVay,
teredine L. Merchaut, Adam Hoffman, Margaret Schwerk,

coline L. Alerenaus, A. (20 a. m. (20 a. m. Pleas-General Term-Adjourned until October Common Pleas-General Term-Adjourned until October Common Pleas Special Term-Before Giegerich, J.-

ciples of the Republican party, which efforts and education have from the first, as they are at the present moment, been opposed by the Democratic party, not only as an organization, but as individuals; not only South, but North.

In still another direction a large portion of the citizens of the United States ought to parse and contemplate the difference between what the country was at the time the Rebellion commenced and what it is now; what immigration has done for the great